

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 20.

BALTIMORE, MD. SEPTEMBER 12, 1837.

Vol. IV.

This publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER.

and is published at the office, at the N. E. corner of
Market and Charles streets, at two dollars and fifty
cents per annum, if paid within one month from the time
of subscribing, or \$3 if after that time. All letters to be
sent paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837.

LIME AND ITS USES.

In our 15th number we published an article on
the above subject, in reply to certain inquiries pro-
pounded to us by a subscriber residing in Virgin-
ia. This article, we must confess, we are grati-
fied to perceive, has had a very general circulation,
and has been generally approved. Among the papers
by which it has been copied, is the "Yankee Far-
mer," published at Portland, Maine. In introduc-
ing it to its readers, its intelligent editor makes
the following remarks:

"Lime.—The Baltimore 'Farmer and Gard-
ener' gives the following valuable remarks on
the uses of lime as a manure, in reply to questions
of a correspondent. There continues to be much
of ignorance as to the value of this article, though
much has been written about it. It ought not to
continue.

"We cannot agree with the editor of the Bal-
timore Farmer in his recommendation to keep the
lime near the surface. It is, we believe, fully
proved by experience, that lime on the surface is
inoperative; and it seems probable that it cannot
sink so deep that the root fibres will not follow
it. Plough deep, manure deep,—for where do
plants seek their principal nourishment—on the
surface of the soil, or in its depths?"

The courteous manner in which our friend of
the "Yankee Farmer" has taken exception to our
recommendation "to keep the lime as near the
surface as possible," demands of us that we should
assign our reasons therefor. It must be obvious
to all that as the quantity of lime applied is com-
paratively small, that it should be placed in such
a position as it will perform the greatest amount
of service of which it is susceptible. Finding
our assent to the propriety of this belief, we have
no hesitation in giving it as our firm conviction,
that when placed near the surface it has the best
chance of effectuating the greatest amount of
good. Lime, it has been ascertained, is soluble in
800 times its own weight of water, and is it not

reasonable to suppose that even the slightest
rains afford that quantity, that the soluble portions
of the lime, periodically thrown off by each suc-
ceeding rain, will percolate through the earth, and
find its way through the soil to the depths occu-
pied by the roots, tap, fibrous, and lateral. But if
the lime be buried as deep as the roots, is it not to
be apprehended that those periodical solutions of
the mineral may sink too deep to be effective.—
Besides, it is contended that the office performed
by lime is purely that of causing the decomposition
of any ligneous, woody, or vegetable matter,
which may be in the soil. If that be the case,
would it not have the best chance of doing good
when placed near the surface? There, from its
contact with such bodies, it will be enabled to go
on with its specific chemical changes, and from
its tendency to descend, after performing its office
in its immediate vicinity, will find its way down-
wards in a soluble form, and there also do good
service. If placed deep in the soil at first, it
seems to us to be plain that all matter above it an
inch or two must be deprived of its action, unless
in a case where a heavy clover lay may be turned
in with it, in which case, from the denseness of
the body, the decomposition will be so actively
carried on as to affect the entire mass.

A correspondent writes that his "turnips have
been literally cut off by the grasshoppers," and asks
what he "shall do another year to prevent their
ravages?" Our advice is, that he should sow his
turnip seed earlier, say as early as the 20th of Ju-
ly. By so doing, he will catch the grass-hoppers
in a state so young that they will be unable to do
any material harm before his turnip plants will
have grown out of their way from insects.—
They will even then have to contend with the flea
beetle, but their chance of escaping destruction
will be much better, as they will only have one
enemy instead of two to struggle with.

BAKEWELL RAMS.

Mr. John Barney, of Philadelphia, has a few
superior Rams of the pure Bakeswell or Leicester
breed, one year old, for sale. Their sires were
imported by Mr. Barney from England, and these
he now offers for sale are equal in form, appear-
ance and size, to any of this popular family of

sheep raised by him—to say this is strong praise
when the deservedly high reputation of Mr. Bar-
ney as a sheep-breeder is considered. Gentle-
men, who may wish to improve their stock of
sheep, should lose no time to secure one, as the
number on hand is small. Breeders who regard
the vigor of the constitutions of their flocks, al-
ways change their rams every two years, and such
is the rigid observance of this rule with Mr. Bar-
ney, that he invariably sends to England every se-
cond year to procure his without regard to price,
and hence we have one of those causes which o-
perate to render his flock of sheep one of the
best in the country.

MEASURING POTATOES.

A fact which came under our observation last
spring, while buying our seed potatoes, has con-
vinced us that it would greatly tend to promote
the cause of justice between buyer and seller, as
well as advance the interests of potato growers, if
they were sold by weight. We engaged 55 bush-
els from a dealer, out of a lot of 55 that he had
bought. Prior to our sending for them, the deal-
er told us he had sold 40 bushels and wished us
to take the balance; upon our remonstrating a-
gainst his having sold a portion of the quantity
engaged by us, he laughed and said there was
more left than we had engaged, and much to our
surprise, the residue measured 37½ bushels, mak-
ing the 55 bought by the dealer actually contain
77½ bushels. On expressing our surprise at these
facts, he stated that he had bought the potatoes in
bags, and that they contained more than the esti-
mate of their contents, which he had, at the re-
quest of the consignee, fixed himself. Here was
a clear loss in measure to the owner of these po-
tatoes, of 22½ bushels, whereas had the quantity
been ascertained by weight, the judgment of an
interested purchaser could have been dispassion-
ately given, and justice to the farmer would have
been done. We deem it our duty to lay this statement
of facts before our agricultural readers, because
we honestly believe that great advantage would a-
rise were the measure of potatoes ascertained by
weight, instead of the loose manner of measuring
in baskets, bags, and half bushels.

EARLY CABBAGES.

Persons who may wish to secure for their families early cabbages next summer, should seize the opportunity now offered of sowing seed of the Early York, Early Battersea, Bullock's Heart, or any other of the early varieties they may prefer. Prepare a bed about four feet wide, of a length suitable to hold the requisite number of plants.—The bed, prior to being dug up, should be well manured; and should you design not to plant them out this fall, by raising them out of the ground and replanting in the same bed they will answer for setting out in the spring, if you take the precaution to cover them over with pine or other brush to keep them from the frost. The best way to do this is to place four or more forked stakes down at the corners and sides of the bed, those facing the north to be less elevated than those facing the south, so as to admit the southern air tolerably freely; place poles across these stakes, and upon these put corn stalks and pine brush.

If you design planting them out this fall, which is the best plan, run your furrrows east and west, then with a hoe draw up the earth on the northern side of the furrrow, in the cavity thus formed put long manure from your stable, and set out your plants on the northern side of the furrrow, so as to have a southern front. In the spring when the frost is thoroughly out of the ground, draw the dirt over the manure from either side of the furrrow, and this will answer for the first hilling. The subsequent workings will, of course, be a matter to be determined by your own judgment.

The furrrows should be two feet apart, and the plants one, so as to allow for killing by the frost.

The sooner you sow your seed the better.

We regret to perceive by letters published in the Charleston Mercury that the plantations in the neighbourhood of Combahee, South Carolina, have suffered severely by recent storms. "All the rice which had not shot forth its ear and had not filled it," says one of these letters, "inevitably lost," which, as far as the writer's knowledge goes, is one third of the crops.

The writer further adds:

"The Crops have sustained injury, more or less, agreeably to their situation on the river, growth, &c. Those which were protected by wooded land, and such as were not of a very luxuriant growth are not injured so much as others which were quite exposed to the winds, and a tall luxuriant growth. Some portion of the rice which was in the state most calculated to sustain in-

jury from like incidents, at least one half is lost. With this loss, and that which the birds will, no doubt as usual, fall heir to, rice crops will be very short in comparison to what they would have been."

Another letter from Georgetown in the same state, in speaking of this storm, says, it was the most violent one which they have experienced since 1822.

"One or two old unfinished houses have been blown down, no lives lost—it rained in torrents. The Rice Banks, as far as I have heard, have suffered but little, the damage to the Rice cannot be ascertained till the grain is more matured. Corn crops have suffered much, a great many ears have been blown from the stalks, and the blades split to ribbands, and in many fields scattered to the winds."

"AUGUST 20.

"I have heard from the country,—the damage to Banks is considerable, and the Rice has been terribly injured by being whipped, and the heads of some of it is already white."

ACCLIMATING NURSERY OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

We publish with great pleasure, the article subjoined, from the *Southern Agriculturist*. The subject to which it relates is one of deep interest to the country, and for which we should be happy to see the views of the enterprising and intelligent projector, met in a spirit of liberality by the National government. The benefits which would result, in the increased amount and varied character of its products—in the enhanced value of labor, and the diversified nature of employments, would be of incalculable importance in a national point of view.

Dr. Perrine, the projector of this nursery, has been American consul at Campeche, for the last ten years, and during the greater part of that time, instead of devoting his time and advantages of situation, to the accumulation of wealth, was ardently engaged in the collection of such plants as he thought could be turned to the improvement of the agricultural resources of his country—and particularly of such as were susceptible of being converted into useful articles of manufacture. He showed us many of his specimens; among them we discovered many which need nothing but the skill of our admirable manufacturers to transform them into rope, twine, and cloths of various kinds. Besides possessing high classical attainments, Dr. Perrine is an excellent botanist, and withal an enthusiast in all that appertains to that interesting study, to agriculture, and to horticulture. With such eminent qualifications, he is pre-eminently suited to stand at the head of such an institution, and would, we are certain, reflect great honor upon

our country's character, besides contributing largely to its individual and national wealth. Indulging in such views of his contemplated undertaking, in the sincerity of our heart, and in the singleness of our soul, we say, God speed the good work.

ACCLIMATING NURSERY OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

We publish the following letter from Dr. Perrine with great satisfaction, believing as we do, every man who adds to the productions of the country, acquires for himself a claim upon the gratitude of the public. It is much to be regretted, the unsettled state of the country, has so far deranged the doctor's plans, as to compel him to locate a temporary nursery at Key West. The enterprise is every way praiseworthy, and we hope will prove eminently successful. So far as this work, and our efforts can advance the views of Dr. Perrine, they shall have our cordial support. We are sorry, a catalogue of seeds and plants, did not accompany his letter, as no doubt the variety is great, and would the more readily command the attention of the liberal and patriotic citizens of the Southern states. Much time, attention, and labor have been expended in procuring the means of establishing a nursery, and as the laborer is worthy of his hire, we hope Dr. Perrine, will receive a liberal remuneration from a generous public.

"Key West, Tropical Florida, 30th Sept, 1837.
 "Mr. Editor.—Having long been a new laborer in the great field of vegetation, I am fully address a few lines to your favorable consideration. With a large collection of seeds and vegetable products of Yucatan, I left Campeche on the 25th of January last, and arrived at New Orleans, on the 11th of February with the intention of proceeding by the first opportunity to the vicinity of Cape Florida to commence my acclimating nursery of tropical plants. Having, however, waited in vain for a direct passage to this place, on the 5th June I embarked for Havana, which city I left on the 15th, and arrived at Key West on the 17th inst. The renewed hostilities of the Seminoles at the southern extremity of the peninsula, have rendered it impossible for me to locate myself on the main land, and hence my present impressions are in favor of selecting a spot in this or some other islet to plant my seeds and to make a preparatory garden or nursery. This new disappointment of my cherished plan, renders me still more anxious to excite some sympathy among the patriotic friends of the enterprise of acclimating tropical plants, which I have pursued upwards of nine years, unaided and alone. I therefore transmit to you a copy of a Circular by ex-governor Roman, President of the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, intended to be directed to the President of all the Agricultural Societies of our Southern and South-western States, in which Societies exist, and to the Governors of such of the same States as have not yet organized such Societies. At my residence in Mexico, prevented my gaining access to the files of the *Southern Agriculturist*, I am ignorant of the condition of South-Carolina in that respect, and therefore leave blank the direction of the aforesaid Circular, with the hope that you will

be kind enough to fill it with "To the President of the Agricultural Society of South-Carolina," or "To the Governor of the State of South-Carolina," as circumstances may require.

Should you, besides directing said Circular, be also so kind as to publish it in your periodical, my gratitude shall be yours, and will be manifested in any way you direct. I believe that I have many quires of manuscript whose publication in the Southern Agriculturist, might be acceptable and profitable to your readers; but until I can peruse your back numbers, my communications might embrace matters already before them, and hence my unwillingness to risk any thing previous to the acquisition of your back volumes. As I have no botanical works of the United States, of a later edition than Eaton's Manual for 1833, I must take for granted that the latter contained the names of all plants both indigenous and exotic known at that period, until I can acquire a list of the plants subsequently discovered and introduced by others. A list of the tropical plants introduced by myself, shall be at your service. In short, I believe that you and myself can be mutually serviceable to each other in our respective undertakings, and to the agricultural prosperity of the whole Southern and South-western States. You will pardon the defects of this hasty and desultory communication, and I shall be greatly gratified by a few lines in return, the ensuing mail. Should I proceed to Washington this summer, my route will likely be via Charleston, when I shall do myself the honor to call on you and exhibit some samples of the vegetable products of Yucatan.

Very respectfully,

Your Obed't Serv't

HENRY PERRINE."

The following letter and resolution, show Dr. Perrine's exertions have been untiring, and are properly appreciated by those who are personally acquainted with him, and know best the value of his acquisitions. The letter and resolutions being an open circular intended for the Governor of this State, we have thought proper to insert them here, as the best means of bringing the subject, under the consideration of our Agricultural Societies.

New-Orleans, June 1st 1837.

Sir,—I respectfully invite your attention to the following resolution of the Agricultural Society, over which I have the honor to preside, and also to the appended resolution of the Legislature of this State, which were presented by a Director of the Society. The preamble to the resolutions of the Legislature, expresses our motives for thus endeavoring to facilitate the persevering enterprise of Dr. H. Perrine, and I may add, that my personal knowledge of himself and his services, induces me to hope that the Agricultural Society, and the Legislature of your State, will render him some assistance, at least towards the passage of the bill alluded to, during the ensuing session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

Your Obed't Serv't.

A. B. ROMAN,

Pres. Agricul. Soc. of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the President of the Board be, and he is hereby authorized, to make such arrangements as he may deem proper with Mr. Perrine, for the publication, at the expense of the Society, of such part of his writings as may pro-

mote the interests of agriculture; and to procure from Havana and other parts, through Mr. Perrine, such plants, as in his opinion, may become acclimated here.

The foregoing is a true copy from the Journal of proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, at its meeting of the 7th March, 1837.

(Signed)

EUG. ROUSSAU,

New-Orleans, May 27, 1837. Sec. A. S. L.

(No. 96.) Resolution. Whereas in obedience to the Treasury Circular of the 26th September, 1837, Dr. H. Perrine, American Consul at Campeche, has been distinguished by his persevering exertions to introduce tropical plants in the United States; and whereas the Committee of Agriculture in Congress, on the 22d April, 1832, did report a bill to encourage the introduction and promote the culture of tropical plants in the United States by conveying conditionally to said Perrine, and his associates, a township of land in Southern Florida; and whereas the gradual acclimation of tropical plants in all the Southern and South-western States may be better accomplished by their intermediate domestication in the tropical district of Florida.

Sec. 1. Be it therefore Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to procure the passage of said bill into a law, under such conditions as may best comport with the public good.

Sec. 2. And be it further Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

(Signed)

ALCE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Rep.

(Signed)

C. DEBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 11th, 1837.

(Signed)

E. D. WHITE,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

CORN CROP OF THE E. S. MARYLAND.

The editor of the Centreville Times, thus speaks of the prospects of the corn crop on the Eastern Shore of this State; we hope, however, that the blessings of Providence, through the influence of genial suns, and a protracted fall, may repair much of the damage done to the growing crops of this great stand-by of the farmers and planters.

THE CORN CROP.

We incline very much to the opinion that there will be but little more corn made on the Eastern Shore this year than was last year, notwithstanding the glowing accounts given by some of our brother editors—we ourselves are engaged in agriculture, and see and know the cause of failure. It has not been particularly in the want of rain, but particularly for the want of heat that the crop will fail. Corn delights in hot weather, and the present season has been too cold for it—the cold of the two weeks past has been destructive to latter corn—the only corn which was greatly benefited by the late rains. A good deal of the forward corn suffered for rain in June, and of course is now past all hope. Should September prove warm latter, corn may be a little benefited, but not a great deal.

[From the Cultivator, by G. Vanderlin of N. Y.]

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

In the winter of 1819, a disease prevailed amongst the cattle to an alarming extent; some farmers lost more than one half. I have at this time nineteen head of cattle on my farm, which were kept confined to the barn yard; they were watered at a trough standing near a log house. I watched closely those that were affected with the disorder and observed that they would very often after they had drank, turn to the old log house, and endeavor to eat the clay from between the logs, that is when the ground was hard frozen and covered with snow. Knowing that all animals are governed by instinct, and seldom ever eat that which is not beneficial, I determined to try the experiment—accordingly, I procured a quantity of clay, and offered it to them in pieces of a proper size, which they greedily ate from my hand; they were afterwards fed with clay twice a week until the snow disappeared, and never were cattle healthier, or in better condition when the spring opened—since then to the present time, 1836. My horses, cattle, calves and sheep, when the snow and frost has prevented them from obtaining earth or clay for themselves, have been supplied. I have fed it to calves in the spring and summer and it has never failed to restore them to their appetites, when they refuse to eat, correcting all acidities of the stomach, and stopping all scourings, as magnesia does in children. As to calves I have never lost one in winter, and of sheep not two in a hundred, since I commenced feeding on clay, and out of 140 sheep, during the last winter, I lost not one and most of them were good mutton. During the last winter the sheep of Dr. Butler, an extensive wool grower, were taken with the scours and many died, before he was aware of it; he immediately had clay dug up and thawed, and fed to them, after which he lost not another sheep. I am perfectly satisfied that it is as necessary that cattle and horses should have clay given them in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, as it is that they should have salt in summer, and as to sheep and calves I would rather mine should do without salt than without clay.

The Nasau (N. H.) Telegraph places before us another evidence of Yankee ingenuity, in the following account of a newly invented Stone Cutting Machine, which has lately been put in successful operation in that town. It is stated to be the invention of Adin Holbrook, Esq. assisted by Mr. William Eayres, a practical stone-cutter, by whom the machine is jointly owned, and who have taken measures to secure a patent.—[Balt. American.

The machine, though simple in its principle, is quite complicated in its details, but yet not liable to get out of order. Any attempt of ours to give a scientific description of it, would be useless—if we can in common language give an idea of its construction and operation, our purpose will be answered.

In the first place, the hammers or rollers are placed in a heavy stout frame-work, or runners, as it is technically called—and so arranged as at all times to play into a common channel below which they cannot go, no matter to what angle

they may be elevated. This of course secures a perfectly even surface. The chisels are four feet in length, and weigh about 25 pounds each. These are raised, by means of a cam wheel, to a given height, when they are forced down by powerful spiral springs, which act upon the head of each. The harness is constructed so as to be raised or lowered with the utmost facility by means of a crank, increasing or diminishing the angle of the direction in which the blow is given, as circumstances may require. The harness, also, has a traverse motion, which effectually prevents any ridges or inequalities which might otherwise be left between the several chisels. The springs are so ingeniously arranged that the blow is always equal whether the position of the chisel be perpendicular, or at its utmost depression.—They are also at perfect command, acting with greater or less force, in proportion as the quantity of stone to be taken off is greater or less. The stone to be hewn passes under the chisels upon a carriage similar to the common saw mill.

The machine, when completed, is to have three sets of chisels—the first for slabbing, are five-eighths of an inch in width; the second for cutting down, or more perfectly leveling the surface, are two inches; and the third for finishing, three inches; so that a rough stone passes in at one end and comes out at the other finished in the most perfect manner, by a single operation and in a very short time. It is now arranged for plain stones only, the chisels being of equal length; but by making them of different and proper lengths, and in proper shape, mouldings and cornices may be made in the nicest manner.

Thus much for its construction—of its operation we can speak in more intelligible terms. Its success has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have witnessed its operation, including our best mechanics, and many practical stone-cutters. A committee of the Boston Mechanics' Association have examined it, and express their utmost confidence in its success, and are very anxious to have a model exhibited at the Fair in September. We hope the proprietors will do themselves the justice to gratify them. The work which has been done with it thus far is excellent. An evil which might have been feared, the breaking off the corners and leaving them in a rough state, is entirely obviated; no man can make a more perfect corner with hand tools, than does this machine. It is an important fact, that the saving in the wear of tools is very great. The chisels, with once sharpening, will cut a length of 75 or 80 feet of hard granite.

The present machine cuts but two feet in width, but they may be made to cut any width which may be desired.

The machine is about being removed to Amoskeag, where they have a large contract, and where its usefulness will be fully tested.

[From the Lexington (Rockbridge, Va.) Gazette.]

SPRING WHEAT.

NEAR LEXINGTON, Aug. 5, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your polite note of the 27th inst., asking information in relation to the culture of Spring Wheat, evincing at the same time a lively interest in the advancement of the agricultural interests of our valley, was received in the spirit in

which it was written. So far as the imperfect experiment I have made in the culture of that grain, in so extraordinary a season as the past has been, can furnish any information, it is cheerfully yielded to the consideration of the farming interest. Your several queries on that subject I will answer in the order in which they are proposed. The wheat is of the bearded kind—rather a transparent, red, flinty grain, of the medium size, adhering more closely to the meshes, and less liable to waste by shelling out in harvesting, than the ordinary bearded winter wheat. Soil of middling quality I have no doubt would produce finely, and I think I may safely say, that the common soil of our county, (unimproved by skilful tillage,) when well prepared and seeded in season, would give the farmer a larger yield in the Spring wheat, by from fifty to a hundred per cent., in ordinary seasons, than the winter wheat has heretofore yielded. The average production of winter wheat in this region, has not heretofore exceeded eight bushels to the acre, and I feel well assured, that the Spring Wheat in ordinary seasons, would never yield less than from twelve to twenty. It is certainly true, that our general system of farming is wretched. But let our farmers pursue their interests with that skill necessary in the improvement of their lands, and their returns must be bountiful. I know of no soil more highly susceptible of improvement than ours. I am induced to believe, that our first preparation of soil for the culture of Spring Wheat, should commence with the early winter fallow, the furrow turned about half over or on an angle of forty-five or fifty degrees, so as to incorporate the earth turned up with the soil of the surface turned over. Whatever vegetable matter may be on the ground at that season, thus becoming mixed with the earth, will have all the advantage of winter rains, snows and frosts, tending to its gradual decomposition. This leaves the land, after the Winter frosts have left it, fine and mellow for early spring sowing. Let the ground then be stirred with the Cary plough, sow it when the ground is fresh, and plough in the grain with the scoop or common shovel plough. In that state it soon mellows down to the common level, by the action of the spring frosts and rains, whereas, if you harrow it, the after spring rains have a tendency to sodden, (clayey soils particularly,) in which situation warm suns soon bake a crust on the surface; thus materially retarding the process of vegetation.—As to the precise time in which the Spring wheat should be sown, I can only say the fickleness of our climate renders it somewhat problematical, and that considered in connection with the diversity of our soil must increase the difficulty of its solution. Some soils are warm and forward, others cold and backward. Much therefore is left to the discretionary judgment of the farmer, who best understands the character of his own soil. In ordinary seasons, my impression is, that with us, any open spell of weather, between the 15th of February, and the last of March, would prove a good seeding time, and ensure an abundant harvest. In sowing I am convinced I committed an error in putting too much seed on the ground, which was a bushel and an eighth to the acre. Where it happened to be thin I found the strongest straw, the heaviest stooling, and the finest heads—and when thick the reverse. Noticing

that the Spring Wheat had a much greater capacity to branch or stool out than the Winter Wheat, and unaffected as the Spring Wheat is by the severity of the winter, I am persuaded that three pecks to the acre is sufficient seed. Having been so busily engaged in housing my other crops, I have not thrashed out my Spring Wheat; consequently, cannot give you the product, but presume from the quantity of shucks on the ground, I shall have from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. As I design what I have raised for seed, I shall not convert any of it into flour; although I am well satisfied, that it will not make as fair flour as the white wheat of our country, still I am convinced, from its appearance, that it will make flour equally as rich. Let us have our usual seasons; and our time of harvesting the spring wheat will be about the 1st of July. As to my opinion in relation to the substitution of the Spring wheat, in part or in whole, for the Winter wheat of our valley, I may safely say, I should strongly incline to its partial substitution, but not entirely. We know not what enemies the Spring Wheat has yet to encounter in our climate, or what obstacles may operate against its uniform maturity. The wheat crop in an irregular climate is always precarious, the vicissitudes of seasons have diverse tendencies on it in its growth to perfection. Give us the Winter and the Spring wheat in their seasons, and we will always be certain of producing more than sufficient for home consumption; adopt the spring wheat alone and such may not be the consequence. Northern farmers, who have a more enlarged experience in the culture of the Spring Wheat, say unless carefully cultivated that it is more liable to rot than Winter Wheat—a disease in Wheat which completely vitiates every idea of a delicious wheaten loaf. With me it has not made its appearance in that which I have grown.

Whatever wheat of the Spring kind I have over six bushels, I design distributing as extensively as it will go among the farmers. Such was my object in procuring it, on a satisfactory experiment. Applications already made may take all I have to spare. I spent some time in cleansing it of oats and other seed before sowing it, and it is perfectly clean—I shall observe that the land on which I had sown the Spring wheat, part of it was thin and a part very rich—time of sowing 10th of March—the thin land producing equally well with the rich (it being thinner sown on the poor land.)

I shall observe in conclusion, that the Spring Wheat was not in the slightest degree affected with the rust; a circumstance which was to me remarkable, from the fact, that my Winter Wheat when heretofore sown on the same land has invariably been seriously affected with that disease.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARUTHERS.

N. B. I shall here remark that I made an experiment the past spring in sowing on the 10th day of February some select Winter Wheat on a choice lot of ground well prepared; it grew finely of between five and six feet, shot forth fine heads, bloomed beautifully, became subject to the rust, and perished in the grain, and it now stands as an unprofitable and unseasonable thing. W. H. C.

Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Ed. Lex. Gaz.

[From the Athens (Geo.) Banner.]

Spring Wheat—A few days since we received a letter from an esteemed friend and excellent practical farmer in an adjoining county, in which is the following paragraph:

"A few minutes past, I was enabled to ascertain the result of my Italian Spring Wheat, sowed on the 4th of February, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land; and the crop measures 34 bushels and about a pint."

Would not our farmers do well to obtain this variety of wheat, and sow it in preference to that now generally used? We know but little on the subject, but it seems to us, that in this climate, where the ground in the winter is frequently thrown up by the frost and is almost entirely unprotected by a covering of snow, as in more Northern wheat-growing countries, a variety which could be sown in the spring would be of great value. We hope our farming friends will give the subject some attention, and favor us with the result of their experiments.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Early Spring Wheat—We give on our last page further accounts of the cultivation of the Italian wheat in the Valley of Virginia. The following letter is from the Lowlands:

To the Editor: "HAMPTON, Aug. 26, 1837.

"Mr. Hathaway, postmaster, New York, advertised in your paper during the last year the Italian wheat for sale. I sent for 50 bushels—received 11—sowed 9—and the result has exceeded any expectation. Oats were with it when received—were sowed with it—are now with the present crop, though shrivelled, perhaps a quart to the bushel. Mr. Armstrong, near me, has made after the rate of 30 bushels to the acre, though drilled and badly cultivated. Mr. A. D. Barclay's letter, in your paper of yesterday, furnishes perhaps all the facts in relation to mine.

Respectfully, JOHN W. JONES."

Indian Corn—A Winthrop correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who has kept a memorandum of the growth of corn in his garden for about 17 years, says as follows:

I have uniformly planted about the first of May, if the season was not very backward indeed. I have noted when I have discovered the first spindle, the first silk, when it was fit to boil, when corn was very late, and what the corn was in the first spindle.

1820	July 6, 1st spindle
1821	July 6, 1st "
1822	June 13, 1st " July 4, silk'd
1823	June 23, 1st " July 14, "

In the above seasons, except the last, I had corn fit to boil in July—the last of the above not until Aug. 5—yet there was a tolerable crop in the country that year.

1824, July 7, 1st spindle, July 18th, silked—none fit to boil until Aug. 11, yet a middling crop in autumn.

1825, June 23, first spindle, July 6, silked—fit to boil July 26.

1826, June 19, first spindle, July 4, silked.

1827, June 24, first spindle, July 7, silked—fit to boil Aug. 4th.

1828, June 18, first spindle, July 5, silked—fit to boil July 18; this was a small inferior corn.

1829, no minutes made.

1830, June 26, first spindle, June 30, silked.

1831, June 18, first spindle, June 30, silked—boiled July 22.

1832, July 6, first spindle, July 26, silked—not fit to boil until Aug. 15, four days later than ever before. There was a small crop in autumn, there being an early frost.

1833, June 23, first spindle, silked July 12—fit to boil Aug. 4. Small crop in autumn.

1834, July 3, 1st spindle, July 13, silked—fit to boil Aug. 8—light crop.

1835, July 4, 1st spindle, July 13, silked—fit to boil, Aug. 8—light crop.

1836, July 6, 1st spindle, July 19—silked—fit to boil Aug. 14—miserable crop, there being an early and severe frost.

1837, July 6, 1st spindle.

[From London's Gardener's Magazine.]

ON THE STRAWBERRY—by A. Forsyth.

The strawberry is now a staple article in the dessert for at least six months in the year. To have it early, as at Christmas, and from that till the middle of March, is rather troublesome; more so than the fruit, under ordinary circumstances, is worth. From the middle of March to the middle of June, is the ordinary season for a supply of forced strawberries; therefore, I shall have that period in view in the following detail of their culture.

As soon as the runners are long enough to lay, let that be done in the following manner: Prepare your quantity of 60 sized pots, by putting one crock or pebble in the bottom of each; then fill the pots with strong loam (if turfy, so much the better); then let a man take an iron-shod dibber, with two handles, and a bracket for the foot, such as is used around the metropolis for potatoes, and make holes between the rows of strawberries, deep enough to let the pots into the brims; and on the centre of each lay the joint of a runner; and over that lay a pebble about the size of a duck's egg. By this method there is a vacuum under the pots, which drains them; and their being let into the soil saves watering, and preserves a more regular degree of moisture; and the pebble, used instead of a peg, is acted upon by the sun's rays, concentrating heat and moisture, which greatly accelerates rooting. When well rooted, they may be cut from the runners, and potted in thirty-two sized pots, one in each, and plunged up to the brims in some convenient quarter of the garden; in beds, 5 ft. wide, with 2 ft. between, and defended from autumn rains, and spring frosts, in the following manner: Set up two sticks in the form of the letter A, and in the juncture lay one along the top, and tie the three together; then tie one selvage of a mat to the top rail, and to the other selvage tie a straight edged stick, one or more lengths of the mats; then, in dry weather, roll the mats inwards and upwards, and fix them to the cross ends of the rafters by a string loop: the bearers may be 2 feet apart all along the beds. This will form a cheap and efficient protection from saturating rains and late spring frosts. Thousands of strawberry pots were rendered useless, in the commercial and private gardens around London, last year, by the want of some precaution like that now described; and I hope it will be the means of doing away with the present

ugly practice of laying the pots on their sides during winter. The hoops and mats used now by nurserymen and others, afford a very partial protection; as the curvilinear roof allows almost all the rain that falls on the middle of it to pass through, which the steep straight roof of this effectually prevents.

Thus grown and protected, the strawberries may be brought into the forcing-pit, previously filled with tan, dung, or leaves, to within about 18 in. of the glass. On this bed the plants are set, and a gentle temperature of from 50 to 55 deg. is maintained in the pit: if without fire heat, so much the better. From this time, till the plants have perfected their fruits, a leaf should never be allowed to droop for want of water: yet the reverse is equally destructive, more especially before the flower stems appear; as soon, however, as these are up, a liberal supply of water is necessary (yet I should not use saucers to stand the pots in,) till the fruits get to their proper size; when it must again be supplied sparingly, only just enough to keep the leaves from flagging, till the strawberries are gathered. Whilst in flower, a temperature of from 60 to 65 deg., with a free circulation of air, is best. The fruit once set, the plants will do well in a stove where the minimum temperature is as high as 75. Plants treated in this manner, introduced into the forcing-house in the middle of December, will generally perfect their fruit about the middle of March. The fruit ought to be thinned out: all the deformed ones should be cut clean away, and the more promising ones should be pegged to the sunny side of the pot.

Dry heat and free air are indispensable to their being well flavoured. Almost all the varieties of this fruit will bear forcing, but the best sorts for it, that I am acquainted with, are, Kean's seedling, and the Aberdeen seedling. A well-managed peach-house is an excellent house to force strawberries in. The plants, after forcing, may be turned out of the pots, and fresh plantations made of them, plunging the balls entire, and drawing the earth close up to the centre of each plant. The greater part of the leaves may be cut off, as they would soon be killed by the sudden transition, unless pains were taken to harden them to the air by degrees, or to shade them after planting out.

Isleworth, Nov. 4, 1836.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE CONSUMPTION.

We give place to the following at the instance of a medical gentleman of high reputation, who has been for twenty years afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, and who thinks so well of the remedy here proposed that he is about to try it upon himself:

For the Commercial Advertiser.

The late lamented death of Dr. BUSHE from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions; this treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any

inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as a generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption are included that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, hectic fever, and its concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhoea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, thus producing those symptoms known as *hectic fever*. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than 12 years, and, during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than 4 or 5 patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed, to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhoea, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain, and 5 grains of the respective ingredients, in a teaspoonful of water, to be taken, at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently, and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action exist, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action.—But theory apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of diseases of mucopurulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in

exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the announcement that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life, in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

EDWARD C. COOPER, M. D.

[From the Northampton Courier.]

Mr. Atwell—Will you allow me small space in your paper to invite Mr. Luther Tucker, editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, to visit Northampton, and examine my plantation of mulberry trees—the produce of seed brought by me from Italy—on account, of which he commenced an attack on me in his paper last winter. The trees are now in a flourishing condition and may be compared with fourteen sorts on the same ground—they will speak for themselves. I may be allowed still to express my decided preference for the sort in question. Mr. Tucker was active in getting up his evidence against me. All that myself or friends could say, appeared to have but little weight with him. It was then winter—I could bring no further evidence than my word of honor, and the original bill of seeds. I now offer to him and to all others interested in the subject, a fair opportunity of judging for themselves.

I have at great risk and expense imported every valuable mulberry, to the number of 14 different sorts, all of which I have now growing, and with all of which I now challenge a comparison. Mr. Tucker came boldly forth, accusing me of *fraud and deception*. I now as boldly call on him to prove if he can, the truth of his accusations.—It was a very serious charge to make—I would now seriously pursue the subject to the end. The public can take no interest in the matter; I must apologize for thus appearing before it. But I assure you I have a very deep interest in it—and in justice to myself I would call on Mr. Tucker to endeavor to obtain such information as shall convince him that he was in error, and by persevering in that error he has greatly injured me.

That the hard times may not be an obstacle in the way of his coming, he is authorized to draw on me, at sight, for the amount of his expenses.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL WHITMARSH.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1857.

ON BUYING AND STOCKING A FARM WITH CATTLE.

The first object of attention, is to consider the proportion between his stock and the quantity of feed which will be necessary to support them. The nature, situation, and fertility of the soils that compose his farm are worthy of notice; also the purpose for which he designs more particularly to rear or feed his cattle; whether for the pail, or for beef.

In fact, it will be expedient to observe the greatest exactness in this proportion, because, if he should overstock his land, he will be compelled to re-sell before the cattle are in a fit state for the market, and, consequently, at certain loss; while, on the other hand, he will incur a loss in his profit, if he should not stock his land with as many cattle as it will bear.

Formerly, a great prejudice prevailed in favor of big-boned, large beasts, but it has been ascer-

tained, that this breed is, in point of profit, much inferior to the middle-sized kind. By a careful attention to the selection of stock great progress may be made towards the improvement of the different species. Among the various professional breeders of modern times, few have attained greater celebrity than the late Mr. Bakewell of England, to whom we are indebted for many new and important improvements in the science of rearing cattle.

The principle which he invariably adopted was, to select the beast, that would weigh most in the valuable points; so that, while he gained in point of shape, he also acquired a more hardy breed.—By attending to the *kindliness* of their skin, he became possessed of a race which was more easily fattened than any other.

For many years the practice was to judge by the eye only, without regarding the other qualities of the animal. But, in the present improved age, a more rational mode of forming the judgment has been adopted. The sense of touch is now brought in aid of the sight. By repeated practice, the art of judging of the kindliness to fatten has been brought to such perfection, that any well informed breeder, will tell almost instantaneously, in what points or parts they will or will not fatten.

In the selection, therefore, of live stock in general, the young farmer will find it necessary attentively to consider the following particulars: *Beauty or symmetry of shape*—in which the form is so compact, that every part of the animal bears an exact consistency, while the carcass should be deep and broad, and the less valuable parts (such as the head, bones, &c.) ought to be as small as possible. Further, the shoulders ought not only to be light of bone, and rounded off at the lower point, but also broad and well covered with flesh. The back also ought to be wide and level throughout.

In rearing live stock of any description, it should be an invariable rule to have the increase from small-boned, straight-backed, healthy, clean, kindly-skinned, round bodied, and barrel-shaped animals.

In the purchasing of cattle, whether in a lean or fat state, the farmer should on no account buy beasts out of richer or better grounds than those into which he intends to turn them. For, in this case, he must inevitably sustain a very material loss, by the cattle not thriving, particularly if they be old. It will, therefore, be advisable to select them, either from stock feeding in the neighborhood, or from such breeds as are best adapted to the nature and situation of the soil.

Docility of disposition, without being deficient in spirit, is of equal moment. Independently of the damage committed by cattle of wild tempers on fences, fields, &c. it is a fact, that tame beasts require less food to rear, support and fatten them; consequently every attention ought to be paid, early to accustom them to be docile and familiar.

Hardiness of constitution, particularly in bleak and exposed districts, is indeed a most important requisite. In every case it is highly essential to a farmer's interest to have a breed that is liable neither to disease nor to any hereditary distemper.

Connected with hardiness of constitution is *early maturity*. This, however, can only be obtained by feeding cattle in such a manner as to

keep them constantly in a growing state. By an observance of this principle, it has been found that beasts and sheep thrive more in three years, than they usually do in five when they have not sufficient food during the winter. In the common mode of rearing their growth is checked.

Working, or an aptitude for labor. Whether line be purchased for the plough, or for the purpose of fattening, it will be necessary to see, that they are young, in perfect health, full-mouthed, and not broken in any part. That the hair stare not, and that they are not hidebound or they will not feed kindly.

The same remark is applicable to cows intended for the pail. Their horns should be fair and smooth, the forehead broad, udders white, yet not fleshy, but thin and loose when empty, (to hold the greater quantity of milk,) but large when full.

Besides the rules above stated, there are some particulars with regard to the age of cattle and sheep, which merit the farmer's consideration.—Neat cattle cast no teeth until turned two years old, when they get two new teeth; at three they get two more; and in every succeeding year get two until 5 years old, when they are called *full-mouthed*. Though they are not properly full-mouthed until six years old, because the two corner teeth, which are last in renewing, and are not perfectly up until they are six.

The horns of neat cattle also supply another criterion by which the judgment may be assisted, after the signs afforded by the teeth become uncertain. When three years old their horns are smooth and handsome; after which period there appears a circle or wrinkle, which is annually increased as long as the horn remains; so that, according to the number of these circles or rings the age of a beast may be ascertained with tolerable precision.

Sometimes the wrinkles are defaced, or artificially removed, by scraping or filing. This is a fraudulent practice, too frequently adopted, in order to deceive the ignorant or inexperienced purchaser, as to the real age of the animal. These circles, however, must not be confounded with those ringlets which are sometimes found at the root of the horn, and which are a pretty sure indication that the animal has been ill-fed during its growth.—*Farmer's School Book.*

Flowers.—Who would wish to live without flowers? Where would the poet fly for his images of beauty if they were to perish forever? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose, and the white brow to the radiant lily; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet, and the sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through the flowers. We hang delicate blossoms on the silken ringlets of the young, and strew her path with the fragrant bells, when she leaves the church. We place them around the marble face of the dead in the narrow coffin, and they become symbols of our affections—pleasures remembered and hopes faded, wishes flown and scenes cherished the more that they can never return. Still we look to the far-off spring in other valleys; to the eternal summer beyond the grave, when the flowers which have faded shall again bloom in

starry fields, where no rude winter can intrude. They come upon us in spring like the recollection of a dream, which hovered above us in sleep, peopled with shadowy beauties, and purple delights, fancy-brodered. Sweet flowers! that bring before our eyes scenes of childhood—faces remembered in youth, when Love was a stranger to himself! The mossy bank by the way-side, where we so often sat for hours drinking in the beauty of the primroses with our eyes; the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets, that shone in their intense blue, like another sky spread upon the earth; the daughter of merry voices; the sweet song of the maiden—the downcast eye, the spreading blush, the kiss ashamed at its own sound—are all brought back to the memory by a flower.—*Miller.*

Apple Bread.—A French officer has invented and practised with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to potatoe bread. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient.—When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes and extremely palatable and light.

Great Price of Sheep.—At the annual fair of the sheep farms of Rambouillet, in June.

Fifty rams were put up; and such was the eagerness of the farmers to improve their flocks, that four of the finest produced upwards of 1,800fr each; but one most remarkable for its beauty and symmetry was sold to M. Symphal a farmer at Lyonvil, in the Aisnet, at the enormous price of 2,687fr. 50c.; another to M. Bouvry, at Poilcourt, in the Ardennes, for 2,150fr; and a third, to M. Auberge, at Cramayal, in the Sienne-et-Marne, for 2,000fr. The lowest price was 274fr., and the average produce of the whole fifty rams was 594fr. each. Thirteen ewes were sold singly at prices averaging 75fr. 25c. each, and 58 others were knocked down in one lot for 3,117fr. 50c.

If they do not have large sheep at Rambouillet, we know not where they could look for them.

The wheat crop in Talbot is estimated at about one fourth of an average crop. The crop of oats, just gathered in, is said to be very luxuriant. The prospect for corn is very promising; it is believed there will be more than an average crop.—*Easton Gazette.*

New-England Wool Crop.—Wool has become the principal staple of New-England, and its production is rapidly multiplying the number of rich farmers in all parts of its territory.—There are supposed to be in Vermont 1,000,911 sheep; in New-Hampshire 465,179; Connecticut 800,000, and in Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode-Island, enough to make up the round number of 6,775,090. The value of the annual wool crop is estimated at \$12,195,112.—*Silk Cult.*

Tomatoes.—Mrs. Child gives the following directions for cooking this valuable vegetable.

"Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water." This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When plucked green, tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner. "The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for twenty four hours, after being passed through a sieve, alepice, pepper, mace, garlic, and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one third, and bottled after it is cooled. No liquid is necessary, as the tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice is necessary to keep the catsup well." It is delicious with roast meat; and a cupful adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.

ASSES AND STRAW CUTTERS.

I. I. HITCHCOCK, Agricultural agent, Philadelphia, offers for sale several JACKS and JENNETS, equal in size and in their qualities of good breeders to any animals of the species in the United States, ranging from 13 to 14 hands high, of good age, the Jacks all thoroughly proved, several of the females having foals now by their sides, and all in full by first rate jacks.

He is also agent for the sale of Green's patent Straw Hay and Stalk Cutter, a late invention, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1st. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2d. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed for any other machine, even when worked by horse or steam power.

3d. The knives (12 in number) owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter; and when they have to be ground, they are as easily taken out and replaced, as a scythe or hay knife.

4th. The machine is simple in its construction, consisting of very few parts or pieces, which are made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order. It is about 3½ feet long, 2 feet broad, and 3 feet high, weighing about 150 lbs.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

MOBILE, Ala. Jan. 25, 1837.

I. I. Hitchcock, Esq.—Dear sir—I observe by the Farmer and Gardener, that you are agent for the sale of 'Green's patent Straw Cutter.' I have had one in use on my farm in North Alabama for fifteen months. I feed with cut oats about 50 head of horses, mules, &c. and find it of great use—far superior to any other cutting knife I have ever seen, and I have them that cost from 5 to \$50. Indeed its real value can be known only by those who use it.

I have commenced a plantation in Mississippi, and will this spring sow 50 acres of oats; and as a means of economy as well as an immense saving of labor, I wish my farm supplied with one of the machines above mentioned. Will you please to select me a good one, have it well oiled and packed, and shipped to this city.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Gainesville, Ala.

The machine is kept at No. 5 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price \$32 in the store. When sent out of the store, the packing, drayage and shipping will cost about \$1 more, say \$33. Address **I. I. HITCHCOCK,** au 22 cowl Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully collected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel	1 30	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 50	7 50
COAL, yellow,.....	bushel	93	95
White,.....			102
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	11	
North Carolina,.....			
Upland,.....		10	12
Louisiana—Alabama			13
FEATHERS,.....	pound	50	
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's,.....			
Superior, st. from stores		8 75	9 00
" wagon price,.....		8 25	
City Mills, super,.....		8 00	8 25
" extra,.....		8 50	
Susquehanna,.....		9 37	
Rye,.....		5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	24 00	
do. in bbls,.....	bbl.	5 25	
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	bushel	6 50	7 00
Timothy (herds of the north)		3 50	4 00
Orchard,.....		2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....			2 75
Herds, or red top,.....		75	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound	6	7
" water rotted,.....		7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	6 75	6 87
Slaughtered,.....			
HOGS—first sort,.....	pound	9	
second,.....		7	
refuse,.....		5	
LIME,.....	bushel	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.		3 50	4 00
OATS,.....		32	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel		
Black eye,.....		87	1 00
Lady,.....		1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton	3 37	3 50
Ground,.....	barrel	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel		
RICE,.....	pound	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel	65	70
Susquehanna,.....		none	
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
brown and red,.....		4 00	6 00
fine red,.....		8 00	10 00
" wrapery, suitable			
for cigars,.....		10 00	20 00
yellow and red,.....		8 00	10 00
good yellow,.....		8 00	12 00
fine yellow,.....		12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..			
ground leaf,.....			
Virginia,.....		4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....			
Kentucky,.....		4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel	1 75	1 80
Red, best,.....		1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior		1 10	1 50
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon	39	40
" in hhds,.....			37
" wagon price,.....			30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,.....		2 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,.....		35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,.....		30	35 18 20
One half do,.....		25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.		25	30 18 20
Pulled,.....		28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound		13
Shoulders,..... do.....			11
Middlings,..... do.....		do	do
Assorted, country,.....		10	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.		20	25
Roll,.....			
CIDER,.....	barrel		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....		25 00	40 00
Dry,.....		9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHOP RYE,.....			1 75
EGGS,.....	dozen	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel	6 75	
No. 2,.....		6 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....		2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2		9 00	10 00
No. 3,.....		4 75	
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,.....	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 2
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	do	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,..... 2 1
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, do		Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,.... 1		Bank of the Valley,.... 2
Salisbury,..... 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,.... 2 1
Cumberland,..... 3		Do. Charlestown,.... 2
Millington,..... do		Do. Leesburg,..... 2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,.... 4
Washington,.....		Ohio Banks, generally 6 7
Georgetown,.....	Banks, 1 p.c.	New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Alexandria,.....		New York City,..... 1
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,.... 3 4
Philadelphia,.....	do	Massachusetts,..... 3 3 1
Chambersburg,.....	1	Connecticut,..... 3 3 1
Gettysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,.... 3 3 1
Pittsburg,.....	3 1	Maine,..... 3 3 1
York,.....	1	Rhode Island,.... 3 3 1
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 4		North Carolina,.... 6
Delaware [under \$5].... 2		South Carolina,.... 8 10
Do. [over 5]..... 2		Georgia,..... do
Michigan Banks,..... 10		New Orleans,..... 15
Canadian do,..... 10		

CABBAGE SEED, &c.

FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING.

Just received, an additional lot of Early York Cabbage Seed of the Scotch short stalk variety, imported from Edinburgh. This cabbage is full as early as the English Early York, larger head, very dwarf, and is decidedly superior to all early cabbage seed for fall sowing. Also, Early dwarf Paris, Early Battersea, Early George, Bullocks-heart, Flat Dutch, Savoy and other Cabbage Seeds. Large Holland Cauliflower, and Kale Seed, of various sorts, among which is the Delaware Kale, the best sort for fall sowing, color dark green, tinged with purple, the leaf tender and curled.

IN STORE,

Corn Salad, Curled Endive, early Curled Cilicia, brown Dutch and large white head Cabbage Lettuce seeds; black and white Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish seed for fall sowing, the latter a superior sort, and will produce well if sown at any season of the year.

Will be in store in a few days, the Pye Plant or Tart Rhubarb seed, producing a very choice vegetable, and should be cultivated in every garden.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.

Light, near Pratt street wharf.

aug 22 A R V P 2a 3w 3w

AMERICAN FARMER

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each, for sale at this office,

DURHAM & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following superior Cattle:

Montezuma, an improved Durham short-horned bull, light, or fashionable roan. He was imported by Rezin D. Shepherd, Esq. in March, 1835, for whom he was purchased from Mr. Page in the county of Durham, England. Montezuma was got by Wharfingdale, dam by Marston, son, g. d. by Priam; he was calved 30th March, 1833.

As an evidence of his superior powers in the perpetuation of his species, we would state, that he is the sire of Nancy Thompson and Hampton, calves now owned by Mr. George Beltzhoover. Nancy Thompson, was calved in March last, and now weighs 527 lbs. Hampton was calved 4th May last, and now weighs 380 lbs. Indeed all the calves of Montezuma, which we have seen, are remarkable for their extraordinary size and fine points:

A short-horn improved Durham bull calf, 3 months old, got by Neptune, he by Orozimbo out of a full-blooded Durham heifer, 2 years old, the dam of which was imported by R. D. Shepherd, Esq. and sold to the Hon. Hy. Clay.

6 Ayrshire calves, 3 males and 3 females, from 2 to 8 months old. These calves are all out of cows imported by R. D. Shepherd, Esq. selected by his Agent from the best herd in the kingdom of Great Britain. The mothers of two of those calves, with their first calf, respectively, gave 20 and 24 qts. of milk per day, when fresh.

The Ayrshire breed of Cattle is justly considered the best dairy cows in Scotland, they are of medium size, hardy of constitution, docile in disposition, easily kept, and deep milkers, yielding as much milk and butter, weight considered, as any other variety.

Letters post paid to the subscriber will meet with prompt attention. EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Editor Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md.

sep 12

4t

CLIME'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The subscriber having purchased the right for Maryland, with the exception of Harford and Cecil counties, to sell patent rights for, and make and vend, the above ploughs, takes pleasure in informing the agricultural public and mechanics, generally, that he is prepared either to sell patent rights for counties or districts, in Maryland, (those counties excepted) or to supply all orders for said ploughs from adjoining states.

The above plough is eminently calculated for ploughing in small grain, for the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in fine for all row culture, as well as for turning up stubble in light soils. The public may form an idea of the superiority of this implement for the above purposes, when the undersigned states, that with the same propelling force, it is competent to do as much work as any other plough now in use. In corn culture owing to its peculiar construction, it not only turns under the grass and weeds, but hills the corn at the same time, thus dispensing with the trouble, labor and expense of levers. Nor is it less important in its manner of doing its work, so far as time and labor are concerned, as it lays its furrow with such accuracy, and so completely covers the superincumbent vegetable substances, as to ensure its speedy and effectual decomposition, thus preventing the re-vegetation of the matter turned under. In places where labor is high, this plough will of course be appreciated, as it effects a saving of 50 per cent., doing double work, — a thing worthy of farmers consideration. In these times.

J. T. DURDING,

at J. T. Durdin & Co's. fronting Grant and Ellicott-sts. in the rear of Mr. Adam Kye's Grocery, Pratt-st. wharf.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Lime and its uses—notice of a correspondent—Bake-well Rams—measuring Potatoes—early cabbages—injury to the Rice crops in S. Carolina—Acclimating nursery of tropical plants—Corn crop of the E. S. Maryland—Important to Farmers—Stone cutting machine—Spring Wheat—Indian corn—On the Strawberry—the Consumption—Letter of Samuel Whitmarsh, from the Northampton Courier—On buying and stocking a farm with cattle—Flowers—Apple bread—Great price of Sheep—New-England wool crop—The wheat crop in Talbot—Italian spring wheat—Tomatoes—Prices current—Advertisements, &c.